



## MIGRATORY LABOR AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE STATE

In the November number of the American Journal of Sociology is a twenty-eight page article on the subject of the above title. Professor Adams points out that it has been the policy of the federal government to dispose of the public lands in such a way as to favor the development of sound social and political conditions. That most of the land already disposed of has been given away to homesteaders and in aid of education and railroad building. He holds that this policy has worked well in relation to most of those lands which were adapted to cultivation, but that the old land policy is a misfit in relation to the range lands.

What is needed for such lands is not a policy of disposal by gift or sale but rather a policy of management under national ownership. He would have all the public range lands set apart in reserves similar to the forest reserves only that they would be range reserves. Such reserves should be administered in such a way as to conserve and increase the value of the pasturage and, above all, in such a way as to favor the smaller land and live stock owners. He believes that such a policy would give the big land and live stock owners an opportunity to subdivide their holdings and sell at a fair price and that the farm population of Nevada could be increased to tenfold in this way.

The chief interest, however, does not center in the increase of population but rather in the creation of more favorable conditions for farm workers. The following excerpts will indicate his point of view:

"The chief ground for objection to a system of large ownership is that it creates bad labor conditions and prevents the multiplication of small farms and farm homes.

The labor involved in the management of one of Nevada's great live-stock ranches may be divided into two classes, according to the steadiness or irregularity of employment which they offer. The men who are in immediate charge of the cattle and sheep may secure pretty steady work. Haymakers and harvesters are employed in large numbers for a few

weeks at a time. In neither case, however, is it feasible for the laborer to have a home, and, in practice, the work which might give rise to steady employment is performed largely by migratory workers. Stockmen find it difficult to secure steady men even where steady employment is offered. Except for a few farm superintendents and managers, practically all workers on these great ranges are homeless and probably nine-tenths are migratory. As a consequence the greater part of Nevada, even where there is water to irrigate the land, is deprived of a permanent population. The smallness of Nevada's population is due, not altogether to the paucity of its resources, but to the way in which these resources are used.

The special problems of farm labor in the west are explained by reference to two facts: (1) agriculture lacks diversification, nearly all the land in many districts being devoted to the production of a single crop; (2) in those regions where the land is owned in large holdings, nearly all of the work is performed by hired laborers, the farmers and his family contributing but little to the total labor supply. Large-scale farming and stock raising call for large numbers of hired workers, and the seasonal demand due to the lack of diversification of crops makes the demand irregular. These conditions have called into existence a large body of migratory workers.

These migratory farm workers are nearly always homeless, since a man with a family cannot move about freely and easily. There are some boys and young men who may be considered as temporarily absent from home, but those who follow the life for any considerable time tend to lose all connection with their former homes, and they have no home in prospect. If they have relatives, they do not correspond with them. They do not stay long enough in any one place to get into normal human relations with the people of the community. Ordinarily they have no social contact with the employers or the members of the employers' families.

lies. They live apart, they are boarded in gangs, and each man carries his sleeping blankets. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that these men are wholly outside of the institutionalized life of society. From such data as I have been able to obtain I have estimated that the farms and ranges of Nevada support directly a home-dwelling population of about ten thousand people, and of this number about eight thousand live on the farms, and the other two thousand chiefly the families of the larger land owners, living in cities and towns. If the land were subdivided and properly used as similar land is used in Utah—it would support a farm population of a hundred thousand people, and this stable farm population would support numerous villages and towns. Anyone who is at all familiar with practical conditions will readily see that the securing of so large a stable population is a matter of vital importance to the state.

## IRON DOLLARS MADE IN AUSTRIA

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The manner in which iron money is made in Austria is thus described in the annual bulletin circular of Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co.

"The problem of protecting the pieces from rust has been solved by superimposing a slight layer of zinc. The discs of metal, together with some zinc powder, are placed in a vessel and heated for a certain time at a temperature somewhat below that of the melting point of zinc, whereupon a surface is formed upon the discs, which not only preserves the pieces from rust, but also enables the die to be impressed without cracking the surface of the metal. This zinc-plated iron money hardly differs either in aspect of weight from that formed of nickel."

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE

Gettysburg Corps, W. R. C. will give a Colonial dance in the Airdome on the evening of February 12, Lincoln's birthday. The proceeds will be devoted to relief work. Liberal prizes will be awarded.

## BISMUTH USED FOR SOLDERING

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—German inventive genius, under pressure of Mother Necessity, has been applied successfully to the discovery of a solder with practically no tin, a metal not found in Germany.

Resort was first had to cadmium, a metal of the zinc group found in large quantities in Germany, and an excellent solder was produced from 80 per cent lead, 10 per cent cadmium and only 10 per cent of the precious tin. This, however, could not be used for making and selling cans for preserving foodstuffs, as lead, when brought into contact with fruit or other acids, produces poisonous salts. Chemists then remembered bismuth, another metal found in large quantities within the empire, and from cadmium, bismuth and some other German metals a solder was produced which is non-poisonous and almost free from tin. Since a fourth of the 21,000 tons of tin which Germany imports and consumes annually in peace time is used in making solder, the invention will go far toward solving Germany's wartime tin problem, which recently led the government to decree a general confiscation of the tin tops of beer mugs and steins.

## CULLEN BOY ACCIDENTALLY KILLED WITH A RIFLE

A tragedy occurred last night at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cullen, 842 Commercial street, when their 9-year-old son, Kenneth, was killed by the accidental discharge of a small rifle. Mr. Cullen is the agent for the Southern Pacific company, says the Elko Independent. In what manner the child came to be shot by the discharge of the weapon will perhaps never be definitely known, owing to the fact that he was alone in the room where the accident occurred and the parents were not even aware that the gun was in the house.

Frozen water pipes thawed with electricity. Lundies Bros. 76-17  
For Associated Press news read the Bonanza.

## MOTHER AND CHILDREN ARE FROZEN TO DEATH

(By Associated Press.)

VANADA, Mont., Feb. 8.—While endeavoring to reach home during Saturday's blizzard, Mrs. C. W. McConnell and three children were frozen to death. The bodies were recovered.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE

TONOPAH BONANZA MINING COMPANY  
Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nevada. Location of work, Esmeralda county, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1917, an assessment (No. 4) of one (1) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at 355 Bush street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors, ALFRED K. DURBROW, Secretary, 355 Bush street, San Francisco, California. Feb-8-M17

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